From the London Saturday Review. Of all the qualities for which a human being can be admired, perhaps there is none that strikes us as more thoroughly amiable than a love of children. If it were possible to construct a moral saccharometer for mea-

suring the degree of inherent sweetness in a man's nature, we should probably discover that it varied almost directly as the sympathy which he felt for very young infants. Human beings have—fortunately or unfortunately, as the case may be—developed no peculiarity more decisively as civilization advances than a power of concealing their feelings. Bitter experience has taught them to be scrupulously reticent in the matter of infants. Were it not for that circumstance, we might obtain a very fair estimate of the amiable propensities existing in various persons by presenting to them a baby under six months old, and observing how they were affected by it. The most sensitive would have their benevolent affections raised to boiling-point, whilst the more stolid would sink far below zero. And yet, admitting this as a fact of experience, we may perhaps ask without offense whether there is any justification for the sentiment on grounds of pure reason. Why should we be called upon to love a small lump of fat and gristle with an infinitesimal infusion of soul rather than a fully developed human being? Some people might answer that a child is more innocent than a grown-up man. In one sense of the word this is undoubtedly true, but it is the sense in which innocence ceases to be a recommendation. We do not admire an idiot because he has not maintained any theories destructive of all genuine religion, or even a rich man because he has not shown any marked propensity to steal. Innocence is good in so far as it implies a resolute resistance to temptation; but if the innocent person is altogether beyond the reach of any temptation, he so far ceases to be interesting. A baby has not shown a marked propensity for spirituous liquors; but then it has been reduced to a Hobson's choice in regard to its consumption of food; it has not displayed homicidal tendencies, but it has abstained from committing murder for the best of all possible reasons.

To love any one for a pure negative, for not being malevolent when he or she is equally free from benevolence, seems to imply a palpably erroneous inference. And therefore, so far as the sentiment is to be estimated by its accordance with reason, the baby-hater would seem to have just as good a justification as the baby-lover, and the only sensible frame of mind would appear to be a complete indifference to these rough draughts of humanity. We should wait till the features become more pronounced, and till we can tell whether the soft mass of breathing and moving flesh and blood is more likely to develop into a Nero or a St. Paul. Another form of the argument is, that we ought to be more affected by the sight of

infant suffering. That we are in fact more easily moved is undeniable; the sight of a starving child, or even of a child afflicted by some purely trifling sorrow, is undoubtedly more affecting than that of a grown-up man suffering far more serious calamity. And yet again we must ask whether this sentiment can be justified in cold blood? A child, it is said, has done nothing to deserve the ago-nies of hunger under which it is suffering. But who can say whether a grown-up man deserves the pain a bit more fully? Take an unlucky pauper, gradually sinking under ill-treatment till he becomes the subject of a sensation paragraph in the newspapers. Why should we care for him less than for one of the wretched infants who are gradually put out of the way in a babyfarming establishment? He deserves it, it may be said; but how? Was he ever brought up to understand the duty he owes to mankind? Was he ever brought up to be industrious, or prudent, or independent? So far as we can tell, he is the victim of external circumstance just as much as the helpless infant which perishes, before it has had the opportunities of learning which have never come to its elders. Why should we be less moved when the tragedy has been protracted over sixty years, instead of being acted within a tenth part of the same number of months? If anything, our sympathies should be due rather to the victim of defective social arrangements who has suffered longest and been most fully conscious of his misery. Yet, as a fact, most people would feel far more deeply moved, and we should generally admit that they ought to be more deeply moved, by the story of tortures inflicted upon helpless infants than by that of much greater tortures inflicted upon adults who in all but name are equally helpless for all practical purposes. If it is amiable to feel more strongly in proportion to the degree in which a sufferer is incapable of sharing our thoughts and responsibilities, why should we draw the line at infants? The range which we give to our sympathies seems to be strangely capricious. Sensible people are fond of a child as soon as it begins to talk intelligibly, but do not care much for children who are below or much above that limit. A boy of ten or eleven is a noxious being in the eyes of many who are profoundly affected by the sight of a child just able to totter about on uncertain limbs. More amiable people go a little further, and are fond even of an infant in arms; but then, for the most part, they draw a hard and fast line between children and monkeys. Why, if we are profoundly touched by the attempts of a child to imitate grown-up people, by the

Fragments of his dream of human life, Shaped by himself with newly-learned art,

should we be simply disgusted when our poor relations try to do the same thing? A monkey, with a grotesque appearance of being little lower than a negro, fills many benevolent people with intense repugnance; the infant, who has yet developed scarcely any faculties that it does not possess in common with the lewer animals, affects them to tears by similar indications of nascent intellect. Sympathy does not seem to increase in any intelligible ratio to the resemblance of its object to ourselves. We are delighted with a baby because it is like us; we are disgusted with a monkey because it is like us in a slightly inferior degree; and we are pleased again with a deg because it shows some traces of an intellect such as our own, though at a still more remote distance. How are we to discover a formula which will account for these vagacies of feeling, and show why the successive terms of a continuous series produce alternately

loathing and delight? We might possibly, if it were worth while, suggest some reasons for the phenomenon; but there is at least one which will scarcely bear inspection. We are not biassed by the intrinsic merity of the animal. Lord Palmerston produced much scandal and a good deal of amusement by promulgating the heretical theory that all people are born good. Without discussing the theological bearings of this doctrine, we may at least say that it will hardly bear inspection from a scientific point of view. Rudimentary vices are as con-spicuous in little children as rudimentary virtues. Let anybody observe candidly a

child of two or three years old. There is scarcely any defect which it would not be possible for an unprejudiced person to discover. Such a child may be benovelest, courageous, and conscientious according to its little lights. But certainly it is also very apt to be sensual, selfish, and spiteful, and to show these qualities with a frankness which generally disappears in later life. It is preedy without blushing; it will appropriate the belongings of its little brothers and sisters with the utmost coolness; and it will tell lies as soon as it begins to discover what is the use of language. Painters generally please themselves by portraying infant saints and martyrs; but if they were anxious to indulge in realistic representations they would have no trouble in finding models for infant Indexes College of Scarching Models (1997). Judases, Cains, or Sapphiras. We generally excuse the misdeeds on the ground that our infant darlings know no better; but, if we insisted on strict impartiality, the same argument would take all the merit out of their virtues. Children,

indeed, sometimes develop the failings of an advanced civilization with a precouty which is rather amusing. Thackeray, than whom nobody was a greater lover of children, some-where relates an instructive anecdote. Halfa-dozen children are playing with a puppy, and manufacturing mud-pies. To them enters a companion, and exclains, "Mary Jane, your sister has found a penny." Straightway the puppy is put down as if it were so much dress, the mud-pies are abandoned, and the little band of courtiers gathers round the infant millionaire and accompanies her to the apple-stall. Were not these infants in course preparation-if only the Fates were propitious-to appear in some future Book of

#### SMALL-POX IN NEW JERSEY.

An Alarming State of Affairs in Orange—A Sensation in Newark.

the pretty town of Orange, five miles distant from Newark, the absorbing topic of conversation just now is small-pox and its alarming spread in the place. As in Newark, there is a law requiring all persons stricken down with the disease to be reported by the physician to the health authorities, but as in Newark, they do as they please, and they don't please to report. The cases that are reported are entered in a book, and this is kept under lock and key from the lynx-eyed newspaper reporters, lest they might publish the facts and do what the board does not do—give people proper warning as to the locality of the disease, and how to avoid coming in contact with it. As it is people are in an indescribable state of dread, imagining that matters are ten times worse than is really

The town authorities of West Orange are taking great pains to keep the disease from spreading in their limits. A hospital has been rovided, and vaccination provided for and

ordered in every proper case.

Newark, too, is still agitated about the epidemic. Yesterday one Patrick Murphy turned up in the office of the Overseer of the Poor in quest of alms. At a glance it was discovered that he was covered with small-pox sores. He stated that he had come from Belleville in a horse-car crowded with people, and that he was in search of a doctor. He further stated that a week ago he emigrated to New Jersey from New York. He was promptly removed to the Small-pox Hospital and his companions marched back to the metropolis. The greatest anxiety is felt in Newark and Belleville to know which car it was they rode in .—N. Y. Herald, to-day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May

Biank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment or dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 THOMAS T. FIRTH,

TO HOLDERS OF ORIO STATE STOCKS. Notice is hereby given that the Interest due July 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed for one month

from the 15th inst.

Columbus, Ohio, June 12, 1871. [6 17 1m
 JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.
 ISAAC B. SHERWOOD, Sec. of State.
 FRANCIS B. BOND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREA-SURY DEPARTMENT. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

The Interest maturing July 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia.

The Interest maturing upon Registered Stock at that time will be paid at the Treasury Office only.
6 17 30t NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmiess—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Does no (contain Lead nor any Vitalia Poison to injureta, Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OF-FICE,
SPRINGFIELD, May 25, 1871.
The interest which will become due upon Stock of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July, 1871, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 3d to the 17th days, inclusive of July, proximo.

ERASTUS N. BATES,
617 im
State Treasurer.

PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Files, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street.

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock.

restores soiled gioves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 centspe ry ottle.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 178

MILLINERY.

R S. R. DILLOM NOS. 393 AND 331 SOUTH STREET, FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Feit, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Sfik, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Luces, Silks, Satins, Veivets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

VEILS.

P. OWEN & CO., COAL DEALERS, FILBERT STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL, 810195 SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER SCHULWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuyikili COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. FINANCIAL

# INVESTMENT

SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes,

The First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds

# Northern Pacific Railroad COMPANY.

They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Threetenths per cent gold interest (more than 8 per cent. urrency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUA-MENTS, and also, as fast as the Hoad is completed, on 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each \$1000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. tax; principal and interest are payable in gold, Denominations .- Coupons, \$100 to \$1000; Registered, \$100 to \$10,000. Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable,

at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price. The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres in the most fertile portion of the Northwest, and the demand for the Company's lands for settlement already exceeds the ability of the Government to complete the surveys. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due,

Holders of U. S. Five-twenties, who wish to convert them into a first-class railroad security, can do so at a present profit of about 12 per cent., while increasing their interest income nearly one-fourth, by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7-30s. All marketable stocks and bonds was be received

in exchange, free of express charges, at their highest current price. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., will be furnished on application to any agent for the loan, or to

## JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York or Washington,

A STATE BOND

RAILROAD MORTGAGE BOTH IN ONE.

#### FIRST MORTCACE GOLD BONDS CENT.

Selma and Gulf Railroad Co. GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA. TEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct dept of the State is only \$6,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to \$8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebted-edness of the State below \$15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1837, when an issue of bonds to the extent of \$15,500,000 was made to establish a canking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to \$4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than

double.

The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we un-hesitatingly recommend them as equal to any invest

PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges. Pamphiets and circulars furnished.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA BY DeHaven & Bros.,

Elliott, Collins & Co., Townsend Whelen & Co., Barker Bros. & Co., W. H. Shelmerdine & Co., Bowen & Fox, And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 6 20 mthslm

**NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS** 

# PHILADELPHIA AND READING

### RAILROAD COMPANY. Seven Per Cent. Per Annum in Currency

or Six Per Cent. Gold.

Free from all Taxes.

Forty Years to Run, with Sinking Fund

Attached. Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

Seven per cent. bonds, either coupon or regis-

tered, at option of purchaser. Six per cent. gold bonds, coupons only, payable either in London or Philadelphia. We call attention to this very sofe and desirable home investment, which we offer at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of purchase, for the

98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CUR-RENCY

Seven Per Cent. Currency Bonds, or at

For the Six Per Cent. Gold Loan. Full particulars can be had at the office of either of the undersigned,

C. & H. BORIE. W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN B. K. JAMISON & CO.

Edmund D. Randolphie Formath Randolphoto Comes ax Bankers, & Nassau St. N. York Dealors in U.S. Bonds Momboris of Deport and Gold Exchanges issae, Bills on London Paris of Germany Letters of Credit, available hroughout Europes FINANCIAL.

## Wilmington and Reading PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON. Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST

Interest Payable January and · July.

The Bonds are in

\$1000s, \$500s, and \$100s,

And can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of con-

This issue is made to procure additional rolling Bonds, Pamphlets, and, information can be ob-

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No. 40 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

## A RELIABLE Sare Home Investment

THE BE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds. Interest Payable April and Octo-

ber. Free of State and United States Taxes. We are now offering the balance of the loan of

\$1,200,600, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Com-At 90 and the Accrued Interest

Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no healtation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVEST MENT. For pamphlets, with map and full information,

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BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

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MORTGAGE only \$12,500 PER MILE

TRUSTEES. FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Special Attention of Investors Is now called to the First Mortgage Bonds

BRIDGETON AND PORT NORRIS

RAILROAD COMPANY. 7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with

West Jersey Railroad.

The fact that this Mortgage is but for \$12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual se-They can be registered, and are in sums of \$100, \$500, \$1000. Interest payable April and October.

They are offered for the present at 90 and accrued Interest.
For further particulars and psimphlets apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DUNN BROTHERS, BANKERS.

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Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold. Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messra. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe. Make Collections on all points.

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In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

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Baving direct telegraphic communication wit ooth our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

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Pamphlets and full information given at our office, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

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MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

On a Completed Road, Free of U. S. Tax.

This road is now in the dullest season of the year earning more than 12 per cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 per cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market, possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago Burlington, and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds to per cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted corporation in the West. A limited quantity still for sale by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL Street, New York. For sale in Philadelphia by

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Bowen & Fox. And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 621 swst TRAVELLERS' CREDITS

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Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., OF LONDON,

AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE. We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at

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For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States. Persons taking Credits through us can

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5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey

Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, Constituting the

United Companies of New Jersey. We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT.

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INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and

DREXEL & CO. C. & H. BORIE. W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN. The Six Per Cent. Loan

For full particulars, apply to

City of Williamsport, Penna., Has been made by ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

A Legal Investment

For Executors, Administrators, Trustees, etc. A limited amount is still for sale at 85

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P. S. PETERSON & CO. No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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PHILADELPHIA.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE,

AND TEXAS

FINANOIAL.

THE

Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds

RAILROAD COMPANY,

Offer very superior advantages to parties desiring the safest and most profitable reinvestment of JULY DIVIDENDS.

Or other surplus funds. These bonds are based upon 1ST-THE HEST LOCATION in the South for a largely

paying road. 2D-ONE OF THE STRONGEST RAILROAD COMPANIES IN the country, the list of leading stockholders embracing Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., JAMES H. BANKER, HARRISON DUBKEE, JOHN STEWARD, and other well-known capitalists.

3D-THE EXPENDITURE, by the stocknolders, o

nearly TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS Of their OWD funds in the construction of the line, before offering bonds for sale. To thirds of the entire line is already built.

4TH-STATE AID, from Louisiana, to the amount of more than eight million dollars. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

now offered are only in the denomination of \$1000 or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of eight per cent, currency in New York, or seven per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered, if desired. Price, 90, and accrued

interest from May 1. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent, bonds will give the purchaser more than seventyseven per cent. greater annual interest than the sam amount invested in the new Government Five Per

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia

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PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Stocks and Bonds. Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.

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BANKERS. No. 109 South THIRD Street. MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EX

CHANGES. DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 98 fmws

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DRAW EXCHANGE ON

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JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), LLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION. SMITH & CAMPION.

FURNITURE.

Manufacturers of FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND IN-TERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS, Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street,

OFFICE OF BOILER INSPECTION DEPART.

MENT, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Select and Common Councils on Steam Engine and Boiler Inspection, the Inspector was instructed to call the attention of Boiler Owners and Users to Section 4 of the Act of Assembly, approved May 17, 1864, which says: of the Act of Assembly, approved May 17, 1864, which says:—
"If any person shall, on or after the first Monday of July next, maintain or keep in use or operation any stationary steam engine or boiler within the said city of Philadelphia, without having first received a ceruficate that the same has been found to be safe and competent, as is hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed gulity of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions for said county shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand (\$5000) dollars and to undergo imprisonment in the jail of said county, either with or without labor, as the Court may direct, for a term not exceeding two (2) years."

out labor, as the Court may direct, for a term not exceeding two (2) years."

The act approved July 7, 1869, with reference to insured boilers requires the indorsement of this Department, in order to exempt the owners or users from city inspection.

WILLIAM W. BURNELL,

Chairman of Steam Engines and Bollers. T. J. LOVEGROVE, Philadelphia, June 5, 1871.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. B. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sta ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.